

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



FOR THE YEAR

1962

Including

A REPORT BY THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BASFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1962

WILLIAM R. PERRY

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

YEAR 1961-62

<i>Chairman</i>	Mrs. J. HILL, J.P.
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Mr. G. H. NOBLE

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Councillors</i>				<i>Year first elected</i>
Annesley and Felley	Mr. K. W. Elkington .. ..	..	..	1953	
Awsorth	*Mr. A. B. Dunbar .. ..	..	..	1956	
Barton-in-Fabis and Thrumpton	*Mr. A. Small .. ..	..	..	1946	
Bestwood Park	*Mrs. M. K. Mayes, J.P. .. ..	..	..	1947	
Bradmore and Bunny	*Mr. H. A. Ives .. ..	..	..	1942	
Brinsley	{	Mr. H. G. Hall .. ..	..	1961	
Burton Joyce and Stoke Bardolph		*Mr. S. Wright .. ..	..	..	1958
	{	*Mr. S. M. J. Poole .. ..	..	..	1953
Calverton		Mr. A. R. Stone .. ..	..	..	1941
	{	Mr. T. W. Bailey .. ..	..	..	1961
Cossall		Mr. J. M. Cnrran .. ..	..	..	1962
	Costock and Rempstone	Mr. A. Winfield .. ..	..	..	1959
East Leake and West Leake		*Mr. A. J. Moss .. ..	..	..	1955
	{	Mr. F. Godber .. ..	..	..	1955
Gotham		Mr. R. T. Payne .. ..	..	..	1949
	{	Mr. A. G. Howick .. ..	..	..	1960
Greasley		*Mr. A. L. Anderson .. ..	..	..	1958
	{	Mr. T. G. Mason .. ..	..	..	1959
Kimberley		*Mr. C. Metcalf .. ..	..	..	1956
	{	*Mr. E. J. Flatt .. ..	..	..	1960
Lambley		*Mrs. J. Hill J.P. .. ..	..	..	1946
	Linby and Papplewick	Mrs. J. Hemstock .. ..	..	..	1958
Newstead		Mrs. M. O. Turnbull .. ..	..	..	1954
	{	*Mr. G. H. Noble .. ..	..	..	1951
Normanton-upon-Soar and Stanford-upon-Soar		*Mr. T. L. Turton .. ..	..	..	1947
	Nuthall	*Mrs. M. A. Turton .. ..	..	..	1958
{		Mr. J. O. Barnett .. ..	..	..	1959
	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar and Kingston-upon-Soar	Mr. F. N. Saxton .. ..	..	..	1960
Ruddington		*Mr. V. V. Yates .. ..	..	..	1957
	{	Mr. W. R. Woodfield .. ..	..	..	1940
Selston		Mr. J. L. Crockford .. ..	..	..	1958
	{	Mrs. K. M. Harvey .. ..	..	..	1961
Strelley and Trowell		*Dr. A. H. MacLaren .. ..	..	..	1952
	Sutton Bonington	*Mr. F. Barker, J.P. .. ..	..	..	1936
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, Wysall		*Mr. E. W. Clarke .. ..	..	..	1958
	Woodborough	Mrs. H. Flintoff .. ..	..	..	1940
{		*Mr. A. E. Kirk .. ..	..	..	1951
	Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, Wysall	*Mr. R. E. Mills .. ..	..	..	1958
{		Mr. A. Naylor .. ..	..	..	1949
	Woodborough	Dr. W. V. Roache .. ..	..	..	1960
{		*Mr. C. V. Barrowcliff .. ..	..	..	1955
	Woodborough	Mr. A. E. Derrick .. ..	..	..	1960
{		*Mr. A. E. Foster, J.P. .. ..	..	..	1933

* *Members of the Health Committee :*

Chairman of the Health Committee : ..	..	..	Mr. T. L. Turton
Vice-Chairman .. ..	..	..	Dr. A. H. MacLaren

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BASFORD

Medical Officer of Health	..	WILLIAM R. PERRY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Chief Petroleum Inspector	..	C. R. LANGDON, M.A.P.H.I. M.I.P.C. (a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h),
District Public Health Inspectors, Cleansing Superintendents and Petroleum Inspectors :		
No. 1 District	.. ..	A. C. E. PALMER, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (f)
No. 2 District	.. ..	R. POTTS, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b).
No. 3 District	.. ..	H. H. JOHNSON, M.A.P.H.I., (a), (b), (d), (e).
Senior Health Clerk	.. ..	Mrs. R. M. WILSON, Resigned 30.4.62 Mr. L. BAGGOTT From 1.5.62
Shorthand Typist	.. ..	Miss F. BAKEWELL.
Clerks	.. ..	Miss C. WEST. Mrs. E. WESTBY (part-time). Resigned November 1962. Miss S. HAMMOND From December 1962
Rodent Officer	.. ..	J. L. SPRAY.

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors
Joint Examination Board.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Meat Inspectors.
- (c) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
- (d) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Food Hygiene.
- (e) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for General Hygiene and Sanitation
- (f) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to
Buildings and Public Works.
- (g) Associate Member Certificate—Institute of Public Health Engineers.
- (h) Diploma, Hons., Advanced General Hygiene Examination Royal Society of
Public Health and Hygiene.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*Health Department,
Rock House,
Stockhill Lane,
Basford,
Nottingham.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

It is my privilege to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District.

During 1962 Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine was brought into use. Its ease of administration and increased efficiency compared with Salk vaccine by injection, ensured its universal acceptance. Protection of infants against Tetanus by means of a triple vaccine (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) commenced at the beginning of the year.

There were five separate importations of smallpox into the country from Pakistan in the first part of the year, and though the nearest cases were in Bradford your Medical Officer and the Department as a whole were involved in considerable additional work. There were innumerable demands from the public for advice concerning various aspects of the situation, including the necessity for vaccination or revaccination against smallpox. Though there was clearly no need for a general vaccination, large numbers were in fact vaccinated by the General Practitioners, and as the summer months approached the requirement by all European countries that British Tourists should possess a valid Certificate of Vaccination caused further vaccinations. The total vaccinations in the District were increased eleven times over the previous year; the Table on Page 24 of the Report shows that the increase was mainly accounted for by vaccination and revaccination of adults and school-children, and that of the total 80% were performed by General Practitioners.

There were 51 notifications of Tuberculosis during the year, of which 29 were new cases affecting the lungs. 18 of these 29 were persons in the 15-44 years age group. These figures once more demonstrate that the young adult is still vulnerable to the attack of tuberculosis. B.C.G. vaccination of school-children will give protection during the years after leaving school, and if all school-children received this protection, it could be confidently expected that the numbers of new cases of tuberculosis in the young adult age group would be markedly reduced in the future.

On Page 12 of the Report is listed the number of children B.C.G. vaccinated at schools. It is appropriate that I should here record my indebtedness to the Headmasters concerned, not only for assistance in arranging visits to their schools, but also for their belief in the value of B.C.G. vaccination. Their attitude towards B.C.G. quite clearly has a material effect upon the acceptance rate of their pupils.

The principal vital statistics of the Rural District are all better than the figures for England and Wales; the birth rate is higher, whilst the general death rate and the infant mortality rate are both lower. The excess of births over deaths in the District was 533, and the estimated population increased by 1,280 to 61,530. These figures indicate in broad terms that the general level of health of the people is good and that it is improving.

But there must be no complacency. Should we not be disturbed that Bronchitis and Pneumonia caused 72 deaths (12% of the total)

during the year, despite the benefits of Penicillin? These diseases are caused in general by bacteria and viruses, and can, therefore, be regarded as preventable. Why are we not succeeding?

Bronchitis is now referred to as the English Disease, indicating that its incidence and mortality is greater here than anywhere else in the World. The aetiology of Bronchitis is complex, and it is generally accepted that the purity of the air breathed plays a most significant part; cigarette smoking and pollution of the atmosphere by the combustion of fuels are two most important factors.

When coal is burned in the open domestic fire, reputedly so beloved by the Englishman, it is inevitable that large quantities of smoke will be emitted from the chimney. Much of this smoke with its soot and tar drifts downwards and is inhaled by the population. Domestic smoke which is discharged at this low level is a much greater danger to health than emissions from taller industrial chimneys.

Many people are now beginning to appreciate that the domestic 'open fire' is a most inefficient and expensive appliance. Does coal burned on the open fire really give value for money? Does it really heat the room uniformly without drawing in cold draughts of air? Undoubtedly the answer is No. How could it be otherwise when in fact the open fire gives no more than 25% efficiency—75% of the available heat in the coal being rushed up the chimney to waste.

When we burn coal in our open fire at home we not only waste three-quarters of our coal bill, but we help to poison our neighbour's air with smoke, so that he becomes more susceptible to respiratory diseases. Is this not criminal folly?

An Englishman's home is his castle. This dictum highlights our belief as a people that every family is entitled to a home of their own in which they can be safe and secure against all attack. Too frequently these castles are old and decaying and by no means impregnable. They are penetrated by dampness, cold, and noise, they lack the defence of a bathroom or hot water system, and periodically the occupants must sally forth, despite the climatic conditions, to perform the basic functions of nature in partly derelict outhouses.

The worst of these bad houses have now been cleared away from our District by means of the Slum Clearance Procedure, but there remain large numbers of homes, frequently arranged in terraces, which have an outside toilet, only one sink with a cold water tap, and no bathroom. Such houses are not automatically unfit for habitation in accordance with the law despite these deficiencies; yet on the other hand everyone is agreed that a bathroom and internal toilet should be available in every home. The Improvement Grant system is theoretically the solution to this problem, but so far it is only being used by owner occupiers. Clearly some further legislation is required to modernise these substandard homes.

During the year much additional work has fallen upon the Health Department; Mr. Langdon, the District Inspectors, and the clerical staff are to be congratulated on the way in which they have carried out these extra responsibilities.

I record my indebtedness to the Chairman of the Health Committee, and thank the Clerk and other Officers for their help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. PERRY,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I submit for your consideration this report of my seventh year as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

Food. A 100% meat inspection service has again been maintained only at the expense of considerable work outside normal office hours by your Meat Inspectors.

Once more, there has been an increase in the total number of animals slaughtered and inspected—i.e., 1956 total kill 7,587, which rose to 11,982 in 1960, 17,482 in 1961, and 18,566 in 1962.

Indications are that slaughtering in the modernised and improved slaughterhouses in the district will continue to increase and additional time will have to be devoted by your inspectors to this work.

A large increase in cattle affected by *Cysticercus Bovis* has been found during the year which appears to coincide with national returns due perhaps to more intensive methods of inspection.

Approximately 80% of the meat from the slaughterhouses is for sale outside the district.

Food Hygiene.—Inspection of food premises has been maintained as far as staff permits, and a number of improvements have been carried out without recourse to statutory powers of enforcement. Suitable posters on hygienic practices have again been distributed to various food premises, but more time needs to be devoted to this work.

Housing.—The implementation of the Slum Clearance Programme has continued and a further 104 properties have been considered to be unfit. An increase in the number of housing complaints, etc., has been dealt with satisfactorily, with little recourse to statutory action for enforcement.

It is disappointing, however, that despite the Council's increased grant of a 50% payment, no increase in the number of closet conversions has resulted. Further publicity of this excellent scheme seems to be indicated.

Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960.—Work in providing the necessary facilities required under this Act has continued, and close co-operation has been maintained with the County Fire Services who have been of great assistance.

Cleansing. *Street Cleansing.*—This work of manual sweeping using Lambretta Commercials includes sweeping the centre of each village once a fortnight and in the case of the larger centres twice weekly except where weather conditions or staff sickness makes this impossible.

Litter bins are emptied and debris from road verges is also removed.

General.—The main problem of refuse collection at present, is that of determining the best method of disposal. It is hoped that the working party, set up by the Minister of Housing, to examine the problem of Refuse Collection, will also have its terms of reference extended to include that of Disposal. The great increase in wrapping and canning food, etc., has resulted in a low density of refuse—1 ton occupies 7/8 cubic yards. Compressing types like the Shelvoke and Drewry vehicles, which you put into collection service this year, do squeeze a “quart into a pint” for economy and efficiency in transportation. There is, however, growing support for refuse to be treated in such a manner that it can be used again. The present system of controlled tipping with its extensive voids, formed by the decomposition of large units of refuse, i.e., old dustbins, furniture, etc. does not fully utilise the tip site. The restriction of disposal sites especially in the area South of the Trent, makes consideration of alternative methods essential. Incineration is expensive, and unless on an isolated site, can cause nuisance from dust and noise. Two types of installation have recently proved very successful—the biostabiliser process, where refuse is fermented with sewage to form an excellent compost fertiliser, or the refuse reducer which grinds down the refuse and so consolidates and extends the ‘life’ of the tipping area by as much as 50%.

A combination of these two methods of disposal will be under practical investigation shortly and the result should be valuable for consideration of new and more efficient methods of refuse disposal.

Despite warning notices and prosecutions, a considerable amount of trespassing and disturbances on the tips still continues.

Vehicles.—The costing scheme for each vehicle has proved extremely valuable, particularly when replacements have to be considered. It has also spotlighted any excessive consumption of fuel or oil, and so enabled immediate action to be taken to remedy these.

Conclusions.—Close co-operation when plans are submitted for new work on shops, factories, petroleum installations, etc., has been of great assistance in obtaining compliance with the various regulations, etc., administered by this Department.

I have, once more, to record my appreciation to the Chairman, Members of the Council, and Dr. Perry, for their encouragement and support, and to the loyal staff of the Department and all other officials of the Council for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. LANGDON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

During the year, the area remained as constituted on 1st April, 1935, when the Nottinghamshire County Review Order, 1934, came into force, with the exception of the parish of Clifton-cum-Glapton, which was transferred on 1st April, 1952, from the Rural District of Basford to the City of Nottingham, under the Nottingham City and County Boundaries Act, 1951.

Area	..	..	..	..	69,823 acres
Population (Census, 1951) (including Parish of Clifton)	..	..	..	..	50,302
Population (Estimated by Registrar-General, 30th June, 1962)	..	..	..	..	61,530
Number of Inhabited Houses (approximately)	..	..	..	..	19,640
Rateable Value (31st December, 1962)	..	..	..	..	£784,102
Product of Penny Rate (31st March, 1962)	..	..	..	..	£3,194 4s. 4d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962

Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.. 545	546	1,091
Illegitimate	.. 19	25	44
	<u>564</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>1,135</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. 18.44

Illegitimate live births as a percentage of total live births 3.88

Deaths

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
320	282	602

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population 9.78

Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths) 533

By applying the Area Comparability Factors, as supplied by the Registrar-General, to the Crude Birth and Death Rates, the following Adjusted Rates are obtained :—

Birth Comparability Factor—0.96 ; Adjusted Birth Rate —17.70

Death Comparability Factor—1.25 ; Adjusted Death Rate —12.23

Still-Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.. 13	16	29
Illegitimate	.. —	1	1
	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>30</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. 18.93

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under One year of age

Age in Weeks	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0-1	2	4	1	1	8
2-4	—	3	—	—	3
5-52	6	2	—	—	8
Totals	8	9	1	1	19

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Mortality Rates (*i.e.*, Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 live births) :—

Legitimate only	..	..	..	15·0
Illegitimate only	..	..	.	1·7
Total	..	..	..	16·7

The corresponding general rate for England
and Wales is 21·4

As shown in the Table above there were nineteen infant deaths.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births 9.7

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births 7.05

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per
1,000 live and still births 33.48

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

There were no deaths attributable to childbirth.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES

	<i>Number of Deaths</i>			<i>Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Heart Diseases ..	106	107	213	3.47
Cancer ..	44	40	84	1.36
Nervous Disorders ..	39	55	94	1.52
Bronchitis ..	40	10	50	1.23
Violence ..	16	5	21	0.34
Pneumonia ..	9	13	22	0.35
Tuberculosis ..	1	2	3	0.05

Table showing the annual variations of the Birth and Death Rates for the Basford District and the comparative rates for England and Wales :—

<i>Year</i>	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mort. Rate	
	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>	<i>Basford</i>	<i>E. and W.</i>
1943	19.21	16.5	11.36	12.1	49.64	49.0
1944	20.99	17.6	11.68	11.6	42.39	46.0
1945	20.15	16.1	11.15	11.4	30.44	46.0
1946	20.45	19.1	10.63	11.5	36.04	43.0
1947	20.54	20.5	11.11	12.0	29.63	41.0
<i>5-year Average</i>	20.27	17.96	11.18	13.72	37.63	45.00
1948	16.53	17.9	9.37	10.8	31.68	34.0
1949	16.88	16.7	10.82	11.7	29.20	32.0
1940	17.00	15.8	10.16	17.6	31.33	29.8
1951	16.29	15.5	11.93	13.4	21.07	29.6
1952	16.09	15.3	10.15	11.3	21.71	27.6
<i>5-year Average</i>	16.54	16.24	10.48	12.96	27.00	30.60
1953	15.60	15.5	10.40	11.4	24.52	26.8
1954	15.90	15.2	10.49	11.3	23.28	25.2
1955	16.00	15.0	10.50	11.7	40.82	24.9
1956	15.80	15.7	11.84	11.7	20.36	23.8
1957	18.21	16.1	10.74	11.5	26.21	23.0
<i>5-year Average</i>	16.30	15.50	10.79	11.52	27.40	24.74
1958	19.01	16.4	11.33	11.7	22.22	22.5
1959	18.65	16.5	12.97	11.6	20.47	22.0
1960	17.41	17.1	9.86	11.5	19.96	21.7
1961	18.47	17.4	9.48	12.0	17.14	21.4
1962	18.44	18.0	9.78	11.9	16.70	21.8
<i>5-year Average</i>	18.39	17.1	10.68	11.8	19.30	21.8

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

AMBULANCE SERVICES (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 27*)

The Nottinghamshire County Council are responsible for the Ambulance Services for the whole administrative County area. The service is free and all urgent calls for accident, sudden illness or maternity are answered without question. Non-urgent calls, such as for routine hospital attendance, are only accepted if supported by a recommendation from the Medical Officer of Health, hospital doctor, private practitioner, nurse, midwife, dentist or other responsible person.

The Basford Rural District is situated wholly within the Nottingham Control Area for operational purposes and is served in its various parts by Ambulance Stations at Arnold, Eastwood, Beeston, Carlton, Hucknall and West Bridgford; the latter four of these Stations operate on a 24-hour basis.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 22*)

Details of the Ante-Natal Clinics and Child Welfare Centres run by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the Basford Rural District are given on pages 19 and 20.

MIDWIFERY (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 23*)

No. of Midwives practising and residing in the Basford Rural District during 1961	..	..	..	19
No. practising in but residing outside the Basford Rural District	..	..	..	14
No. holding certificate of proficiency in administration of Gas and Air Analgesia	..	..	..	33

Gas and Air Analgesia during child-birth is available to all persons residing in the Rural District of Basford.

It is very important that an expectant mother should book her midwife (and her doctor also) very early in her pregnancy. Names and addresses of midwives can be obtained from the Health Dept., Rock House, Basford, Nottingham, or from a Health Visitor.

HEALTH VISITING (*National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 24*)

There are thirteen Health Visitors employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in the Rural District of Basford for the purpose of home visiting in order to give advice as to the care of young children, expectant and nursing mothers, persons suffering from illness, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

The services of a Health Visitor may be secured by request to the nearest Child Welfare Centre.

HOME NURSING *(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 25)*

At the end of the year there were twenty-three nurses on the Home Nursing Service who work in the Rural District of Basford.

The service is free and a District Nurse will always do her best to answer an emergency call without waiting for formalities to be completed. In non-emergency cases, the Nurse will attend at the request of the general practitioner.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Vaccination against Tuberculosis was carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. All schoolchildren of 10 years of age and over are eligible.

The procedure consists of a preliminary skin test to find out those children who would benefit from the protection which B.C.G. vaccination confers. These children are known as the negative reactors to the test. Those who have a positive reaction are not vaccinated, but are referred for a full chest X-Ray, and are subsequently kept under review.

The B.C.G. procedure is thus of two-fold value. It enables those who have not been in contact with the tuberculosis germ to be vaccinated and so protected for the future, whereas the children who have already been in contact with the germ can be examined by X-Ray and kept under supervision.

The following table summarises the work done:—

<i>School</i>	<i>Skin Tested</i>	<i>Vaccinated</i>	<i>X Ray</i>	% +
Henry Mellish Grammar	72	58	14	19·4
Calverton Frank Seely Sec.	81	67	14	17·3
East Leake Harry Carlton Sec.	168	144	24	14·3
Eastwood Hall Park Sec. Tech.	107	92	15	14·0
Selston Matthew Holland Sec.	157	139	18	11·5
Sutton Fields Special School	10	9	1	10·0
Kimberley Sec.	175	163	12	6·9
Ruddington Sec.	39	37	2	5·1
Eastwood Walker St.	118	115	3	2·6
Totals	927	824	103	11·1
				<i>Average</i>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 28)

Facilities provided by the Nottinghamshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority under Part III of the Act, for the prevention of illness, care and after-care are summarised below.

Tuberculosis

By arrangement with the County Council, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis carries out valuable social work, designed not only to facilitate the patient's recovery by solving the special problems of the tuberculous household, but also to influence the domestic and working environment so as to minimise the chances of relapse and to protect family contacts.

The County Council organise domiciliary visits by trained Health Visitors, and arrange rehabilitation as the Sherwood Village Settlement.

B.C.G. vaccination of contacts against tuberculosis is also available through the Chest Physician, employed jointly by the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board.

Other Types of Illness

- (a) Almoner Service to help and advise on all social problems (including general care and after-care), convalescence and admission to hospital of chronic sick and senile patients.
- (b) Loan of nursing equipment and appliances to patients being nursed at home.
- (c) Convalescence (not involving active medical treatment)—on the recommendation of a general practitioner and subject to contribution by applicants towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.
- (d) Infectious Diseases—routine visits by Health Visitors to advise and assist in the prevention of spread of infection.
- (e) Venereal Diseases—follow-up work by Almoners.
- (f) Health Education, including courses of instruction, special lectures to established organisations (including the use of films and film-strips) and the issue of pamphlets, brochures and posters.
- (g) Chiropody services for elderly or handicapped persons, and for expectant mothers.

HOME HELP SERVICE *(National Health Service Act, 1946—Section 29)*

Home Helps are provided by the County Council and are available throughout the area where the need arises in a household, owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child not over compulsory school age.

In maternity cases, a Home Help attends daily for two weeks from the birth of the baby, excluding Saturday afternoon and Sunday, and her duties include the ordinary domestic work such as cleaning cooking, washing, care of children, mending and shopping.

In general cases of sickness, or when assisting in the households of old or infirm people, Home Helps undertake such of the above duties as may be necessary. Part-time help can be arranged.

The charge for the service is 4s. 0d. per hour, but where the applicant is unable to afford this amount, the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied.

The District Office addresses, together with the parishes covered in the Basford Rural District are shown below :—

<i>Urban District</i>	<i>District Office Address</i>	<i>Parishes covered</i>
Arnold and Carlton ..	Home Help Service, Park House, 61, Burton Road, Carlton Telephone Carlton 24-7151	Burton Joyce Calverton Lambley Stoke Bardolph Woodborough
Beeston and Stapleford	Home Help Service, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Dovecote Lane, Beeston Telephone Beeston 25-6603	Strelley Trowell
Eastwood and Hucknall	Home Help Service, Child Welfare Centre, Watnall Rd., Hucknall— Telephone Hucknall 3596	Awsworth Bestwood Park Brinsley Cossall Greasley Kimberley Linby Nuthall Papplewick
Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield	Home Help Service, 4, Outram Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield— Telephone Sutton-in-Ashfield 316	Annesley Felley Newstead Selston
West Bridgford ..	Home Help Service, County Hall, Trent Bridge, Notting- ham—Telephone Nottingham 83366, extn. 127.	All Parishes South of River Trent

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE

The issue of Welfare Foods was materially changed when the Government announced that as from 1st June, 1961, Welfare Foods, other than milk, would be sold at prices to cover the cost, *i.e.* :—

Orange Juice—1/6 per bottle (previously 5d. per bottle).
Cod Liver Oil—1/- per bottle (previously free against tokens).
Vitamin Tablets—6d. per packet (previously free against tokens).

Entitlement is restricted to nursing and expectant mothers, children up to five years old, and handicapped children without the need for tokens, except in cases of hardship when tokens for free supplies may be obtained.

The issue of Welfare Milk tokens, and tokens for free supplies, are matters which are dealt with by local Officers of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

<i>Address of Distribution Centre.</i>	<i>County Council (C.C.) or Voluntary (Vol.)</i>	<i>Days on which open.</i>	<i>Times during which open.</i>
NORTH OF TRENT			
Methodist Chapel, Awsorth.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Methodist Chapel, Beauvale.	.. C.C.	.. Friday	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Welfare Pavilion, Bestwood Colliery	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
North Midland District Army Headquarters, Bestwood Lodge.	Vol.	.. Alternate Tuesdays	.. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Village Institute, Brinsley	.. C.C.	.. Tuesday.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Methodist Chapel Burton Joyce.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
The Institute, Calverton.	.. C.C.	.. Wednesday	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Parish Hall, Kimberley.	.. C.C.	.. Monday	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Old Church Schoolroom, Lambley.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Old Institute, Newstead Colliery.	.. C.C.	.. Tuesday	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Larch Farm.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Nuthall.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
The Institute, Papplewick.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Portland Row Selston.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Parish Hall, Trowell.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Jacksdale.	.. C.C.	.. Tuesdays	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Parochial Hall, Woodborough.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Wednesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
SOUTH OF TRENT			
The Almshouses, Bunny.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Church Schoolroom, East Leake.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Thursdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Gotham.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Tuesdays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Co-op Hall, Ruddington.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Village Hall, Sutton Bonington.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Fridays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Mrs. Chettle, Thrumpton	.. Vol.	.. Daily	.. Normal Hours
Village Hall, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.	.. C.C.	.. Alternate Mondays.	.. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1951

Part VII—Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment

Part VII of this Act came into force on 5th February, 1952, in the Basford Rural District and the powers and duties applicable to this section have been delegated to the Rural District Council of Basford.

At the end of the year, there was one licensed establishment in the District for massage or special treatment, at 197 Nottingham Road, Nuthall.

Ante-Natal Clinics in the Basford Rural District

Times of Sessions—Morning 9.30-12 noon ; Afternoon 2-4.30 p.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>
Awsworth ..	Methodist Church School	Fortnightly	Thursday .. a.m.
*Bestwood Park ..	Sports Pavilion ..	Monthly	Monday .. p.m.
*Brinsley ..	Village Hall Institute, Cordy Lane	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. p.m.
*Calverton ..	The Institute New Town Centre	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. p.m.
East Leake ..	Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. a.m.
*Gotham ..	Village Hall	Monthly	Tuesday .. p.m.
Kimberley ..	Parish Hall	Weekly	Thursday .. a.m.
Newstead ..	Old Institute, Old Village	Fortnightly	Monday .. a.m.
*Papplewick ..	Papplewick and Lynby Institute	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.
Ruddington ..	Co-operative Hall	Fortnightly	Wednesday .. a.m.
Selston ..	Portland Row	Fortnightly	Thursday .. a.m.
*Sutton Bonington ..	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Friday .. p.m.
*Trowell ..	Parish Hall	Monthly	Thursday .. p.m.
*Willoughby-on-the-Wolds ..	Village Hall	Monthly	Monday .. p.m.
*Woodborough ..	Parochial Hall	Monthly	Wednesday .. p.m.

* Ante-Natal cases are seen at these Centres at the Medical Officer's session of the Child Welfare Clinic.

Child Welfare Centres in the Basford Rural District

Times of Sessions—Morning 9.30-12 noon ; Afternoon 2-4.30 p.m.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>	<i>Medical Officer in attendance</i>
Awsworth ..	Methodist Church School	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Beauvale ..	Methodist Church	Weekly	Friday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Bestwood Park	Sports Pavilion	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Brinsley ..	Institute Cordy Lane	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Every Session
Bunny ..	The Almshouses	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Every Session
Burton Joyce	Methodist Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
		Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Every Session
Calverton ..	New Town Centre	Weekly	Wednesday a.m.	Alternate Sessions
East Leake ..	Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Gotham ..	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Every Session
Jacksdale ..	Church Hall	Weekly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Kimberley ..	Parish Hall	Weekly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Every Session
Lambley ..	Old Church Schoolroom	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Every Session
Larch Farm..	St. Peters Church Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Newstead ..	Old Institute, Old Village	Weekly	Thursday .. p.m.	Every Session
Nuthall ..	Church Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Papplewick ..	Papplewick and Lynby Institute	Fortnightly	Tuesday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Ruddington	Co-operative Hall	Fortnightly	Wednesday a.m.	Every Session
Selston ..	Portland Row	Fortnightly	Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Sutton Bonington	Village Hall	Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Every Session
Trowell ..	Parish Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	Village Hall	Weekly	Friday .. p.m.	Every Session
Woodborough	Parochial Hall	Fortnightly	Thursday p.m.	Alternate Sessions
		Fortnightly	Monday .. p.m.	Alternate Sessions
			Wednesday p.m.	Alternate Sessions

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Welfare Districts covering the area of the Basford Rural District***Parishes*

Annesley
Bestwood
Brinsley
Felley
Greasley
Lynby
Newstead
Papplewick
Selston

*District Welfare Officer***Mr. J. Morissey**

Office Addresses: 66-68 High Street, Hucknall (Telephone No. Hucknall 2093); 6, Mansfield Road, Eastwood (Telephone No. Langley Mill 3258);
Home Address: 6 Vaughan Avenue, Linby, Telephone No. Hucknall 2958.

Awsorth
Cossall
Kimberley
Nuthall
Strelley
Trowell

Mr. A. J. Hall

Office Address: New Crown Buildings, Station Road, Beeston (Telephone No. Nottingham 25-4014)
Home Address: "Majorca" 41 Vernon Crescent, Longdale Lane, Linby. (Telephone Blidworth 2678)

Burton Joyce
Calverton
Lambley
Stoke Bardolph
Woodborough

Mr. D. H. Browne

Office Address: 1 Plains Road, Mapperley, Nottm. (Telephone No. Nottingham 66687); *Home Address:* 19 Church Crescent, Daybrook. (Telephone No. Nottm. 267527)

All Parishes South of the
River Trent

Vacant

Office Address: 9 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham (Telephone No. Nottingham 82131);

Homes for the Aged

The National Assistance Act, 1948, places a duty and responsibility on County and County Borough Councils to provide residential accommodation for persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

For this purpose the Nottinghamshire County Council maintains 16 Homes, all of which are fully occupied. Details of the accommodation are as follows :—

The Old Hall, Balderton; 8 men and 10 women.
The Hassocks, Beeston; 10 men and 28 women.
Stanhope House, Bingham; 32 men and 32 women.
Clayworth Hall, near Retford; 13 men and 7 women.
Fairfield, Edwalton; 50 men and women.
Gedling Manor, Carlton; 9 men and 23 women.
Kirklands, Kirkby-in-Ashfield; 10 men and 28 women.
Beech Hill, Mansfield; 50 men and women.
Hillcrest, Retford; 62 men and 56 women.
Mount Vernon, Retford; 21 women.
Oaklands, Retford; 6 men and 12 women.
South Manor, Ruddington; 11 men and 25 women.
Greet House, Southwell; 38 men and 52 women.
The Old Vicarage, Southwell; 8 men and 11 women.
South Muskham Trebend, Southwell; 7 men and 21 women.
Parkside, Worksop; 17 men and 10 women.

The homes are provided for elderly persons of both sexes, including married couples who, on account of advancing years or infirmity, are no longer able to look after themselves in their own homes and have no one able and willing to look after and care for them. They are not intended for sick persons who need constant medical attention or nursing care, but residents suffering from minor ailments are looked after as in ordinary households.

A maximum charge of £6 15s. 4d. per week is made at present, but residents who cannot afford to pay this amount are required to pay only what they can afford. For example, a resident whose only income is a retirement pension, an old age pension, or a National Assistance Board allowance, keeps 11s. 6d. per week for personal spending.

Short Stay Accommodation

Limited facilities are available for the accommodation for short periods of aged people normally receiving care and attention from relatives to enable such relatives to have a holiday or otherwise to have a short period of relief from their responsibilities.

Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped

The Home Teaching Service for the Blind was operated by the County Council and other welfare services for the Blind and Partially Sighted were provided through the agency of the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind. Advice and a comprehensive range of services for persons permanently and substantially handicapped by other forms of physical disability are available through the County Welfare Department.

An occupational service, designed to provide minor outwork and handicrafts for handicapped persons in their homes or at centres and staffed by qualified occupational therapists, has been established by the County Council and operates throughout the county. Adaptations are carried out at the homes of crippled people and a variety of aids and fixtures can be provided to enable them to be as independent as possible. Provision is made for holiday grants to registered disabled persons and short stay accommodation is arranged, when vacancies can be obtained, for those who need constant care and attention.

A qualified Welfare Officer for the Deaf is available to help the deaf/dumb and the very severely hard of hearing throughout the county. He acts as interpreter whenever such assistance is required—at medical examinations, for example, and at marriages, baptisms, court hearings and interviews with the police or other officials—and works in liaison with the Nottingham Institute for the Deaf, which continues to provide group services.

The need of handicapped persons in any category for voluntary services is referred by the County Welfare Officer to the appropriate organisations.

Handicapped persons are advised to apply to any of the District Welfare Officers or to the County Welfare Officer at Shire Hall, Nottingham.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead (*Section 50*).

The Council made arrangements for the burial of two persons during the year under this section of the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

The Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make applications under this Act to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to a single Justice of the Peace for an order for the urgent removal of certain persons from the premises in which they are residing to a hospital or other place, instead of such applications being made by the Council.

Filthy or Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons
(*Public Health Act 1936. Sect. 83, 84, 85 & 86*)

From December 1958, arrangements were made with the approval of the National Assistance Board, for Basford residents to have cleansing facilities at Nottingham Corporation's Reception Centre.

In November, 1962, the Centre was closed and the service discontinued.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Child Care Visiting Officers covering the area of the Basford Rural District Council

Supervisor:

Mr. G. Stevenson,
1, Short Hill, Nottingham.
Tel. No. 54982/3

Child Care Officers and Addresses.

Mr. J. C. Booter,
1 Short Hill, Nottingham
Tel. Nos. 54982/3

Miss N. M. Enever
1 Short Hill, Nottingham.
Tel. Nos. 54982/3

Mr J. R. Barker,
5 Church Street, Beeston.
Tel. No. Beeston 25-7840.

Miss P. A. Roberts
2 Westhill Way, Mansfield.
Tel. Nos. Mansfield 6276/7

Mrs. M. M. P. Gilbert
1 Short Hill, Nottingham.
Tel. Nos. 54982/3

Mrs. C. M. Oakes
1 Short Hill, Nottingham.
Tel. Nos. 54982/3

Miss A. O. Lewis,
1 Short Hill, Nottingham.
Tel. Nos. 54982/3

Parishes.

.. Annesley, Awsworth, Brinsley, Cossall,
Felley, Greasley, Kimberley, Nuthall
.. and Strelley.

.. Linby, Newstead and Papplewick.

.. Trowell.

.. Selston.

.. Bestwood Park, Calverton and Wood-
borough.

.. Burton Joyce, Lambley, Stoke Bardolph

.. Barton, Bradmore, Bunny, Costock,
East Leake, Gotham, Kingston-upon-
Soar, Normanton-upon-Soar, Ratchliffe
upon-Soar, Rempstone, Ruddington,
Stanford-upon-Soar, Sutton Bonington
Thorpe-in - the - Glebe, Thrumpton,
West Leake, Willoughby - on - the
Wolds, Wysall.

The Children's Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council is charged with the responsibility of investigating complaints about the welfare of children and taking those into its care who are not properly looked after. Proceedings may be taken and the children committed to the care of the Council through the Juvenile Courts. The Department also receives applications from parents and others who have the care of children and may take these children into its care. Children's Homes are maintained in most parts of the County and, in addition, there are two hostels for young working people, two approved schools and a remand home for boys. Apart from taking a child into its care, the Department may secure that proper provision is made through one of the other Welfare Services or take action to bring about the rehabilitation of problem families or supervise the welfare of children in their own homes in certain circumstances.

As many as possible of the children in the care of the Council are placed in foster homes and the Child Care Officers are always glad to hear of members of the general public who are prepared to help in this way and to give further information about the Council's scheme.

Special efforts are made to cater for children who need to be cared for temporarily in circumstances such as the admission of the mother to hospital for operation or confinement. In this connection, an endeavour has been made to build up a panel of foster parents who would be prepared to take into their homes a small family of two or three children at short notice. Adequate boarding allowances are paid to these foster parents who take children on a temporary basis and help is given by a loan of beds, cots and prams where necessary.

Child Protection

Section 3 of the Children Act, 1958, requires that every person who proposes to maintain a foster-child shall give written notice not less than two weeks before he receives the child, to the Children's Officer, Shire Hall, Nottingham. A foster-child as defined by Section 2 of the Act means a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age whose care and maintenance, apart from the parents, are undertaken for reward for a period exceeding one month by a person who is not a relative or guardian of his.

Adoption

Section 3 of the Adoption Act, 1958, requires that, except where one of the applicants is a parent, before any application for an Adoption Order in respect of a child under the upper limit of the compulsory school age is presented to the court the Children's Officer must have received three months' prior notice from the applicants of their intention to apply for the Order. Such notice will only take effect from the date on which the child is six weeks old.

Third Party Placements

When any person, other than a parent or guardian, makes arrangements for a child below the upper limit of the compulsory school age to be placed in the care and possession of another person who is not a relative of the child, then the person making the arrangements is required to give the Children's Officer at least fourteen days' prior notice of the intended placement. This provision is made to safeguard children who are not placed for reward or adoption by a person who is not a relative or guardian.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

The total number of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases notified during the year was 528 as compared with 1,174, 301, 1,143, 913 and 1,154 in the five years immediately preceding.

These cases are classified according to age groups in Table No. 4 on page 48.

The number of notifications of each disease was as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	14
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	..	402
Pneumonia	..	..	..	6
Dysentery	..	..	..	60
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	2
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis (New Cases)	..	..	..	35

10 cases were admitted to hospital as follows:—Measles 1; Pneumonia 1; Encephalitis 1; Dysentery 5; Erysipelas 1.

118 visits were made following cases of infectious disease and 45 specimens submitted for examination. In co-operation with the school medical service of the Nottinghamshire County Council contacts of school age were excluded where necessary.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria was notified in 1962.

DYSENTERY

There were 60 notifications. Generally the disease is not severe in type, it is usually self limiting within 3—5 days. It is spread most readily within the child population by direct contact.

MEASLES

During the year 402 cases of this disease were notified as compared with a total of 965 cases for the preceding year. 1 death due to this cause was notified.

PNEUMONIA

6 cases were notified as compared with 18, 15, 19, 14 and 29 in the preceding five years. 22 deaths were due to this cause, the corresponding figures for previous years being 23, 20, 21, 25 and 22.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)

No case of polio was reported during the year. Vaccination is now available to everyone up to the age of 40 years, and during 1962 the vaccination was carried out in schools, clinics, factories, and other places of work.

Oral vaccine became available during the early part of 1962, and, with few exceptions, is now in general use. Supplies of vaccine are plentiful and are obtained on requisition from Nottingham County Council Health Dept.

During 1962, 2,009 persons received a primary course and 3,048 received a booster dose as shown by the following table :—

		Under Health Dept. arrangem'ts	By P.P.	Totals
Primary Course	...	1,449	560	2,009
Booster Dose	...	1,878	1,170	3,048
Totals	...	3,327	1,730	5,057

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

In 1962 no case of this disease was notified.

SCARLET FEVER

14 cases were notified as compared with 48, 70, 24, 61 and 34 in the five years immediately preceding. The disease was mild in type.

SMALLPOX

For the thirty-second year in succession no case of smallpox occurred in the District. The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated against the disease increased in 1962 by almost eleven times the figure for 1961.

The following table shows the comparable figures and age groups concerned :—

Age	1961			1962		
	Primary Treatment	Re- Vacc.	Total	Primary Treatment	Re- Vacc.	Total
Under 1	310	—	310	338	—	338
1 ..	114	—	114	198	—	198
2—4 ..	25	—	25	243	22	265
5—15 ..	29	1	30	1,114	358	1,472
15+ ..	—	2	2	1,812	1,174	2,986
	478	3	481	3,705	1,554	5,259

Included in the above figures are 202 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated by private practioners during 1961. and 4,015 in 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS

51 cases of all forms of this disease were added to the District Register during the year, as compared with 41, 54, 39, 40 and 27 during the preceding five years. 35 of these notifications were new cases.

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of the notified cases (including both new cases and cases moved into the district from elsewhere) and deaths from tuberculosis during 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS DURING 1962.

Age Groups	New Cases				Cases transferred into District				Cases removed from Register through Death			
	Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ..	2	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 „ ..	2	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44 „ ..	4	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54 „ ..	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-64 „ ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 years and over ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	18	11	2	4	6	10	—	—	—	2	—	—

The above deaths had been previously notified and included in the District Register of Cases.

The death of one male aged 49 was also reported. The case had not been previously notified and was therefore not on the District Register of Cases.

There were 298 names of persons residing in the District on the Register of Cases on 31st December, 1961, as follows :—

Pulmonary Cases

152 males

112 females

Non-Pulmonary Cases

14 males

20 females

WHOOPIING COUGH

3 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 80, 70, 215, 69 and 29 in the preceding five years.

DIPHThERIA

No case of Diphtheria was notified in 1962.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Age		Under Health Dept. Arrangements	By Private Practitioners	BOOSTERS	
				Under Health Dept. Arrangements	By Private Practitioners
Under 1 year ..		160	63	—	—
1 year ..		262	111	—	3
2 „ ..		15	49	—	—
3 „ ..		8	19	—	—
4 „ ..		2	15	7	23
5—9 „ ..		25	20	536	99
10—15 „ ..		3	7	2	5
		475	284	545	130

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A.—PUBLIC CLEANSING

ARRANGEMENTS FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE

No. of houses provided with moveable receptacles (dustbins) . .	19,159
No. of houses provided with moveable receptacles (wet pails) . .	1,339
No. of houses provided with fixed receptacles (dry ashpits and privy middens)	77

DUSTBINS

The Council sells dustbins to private householders and council house tenants and by the end of the year, 620 bins had been sold.

84 Preliminary Notices and 6 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, were served on owners to provide dustbins. 93 Preliminary Notices and 5 Statutory Notices were complied with during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

This work is carried out by the Council's staff in all parishes in the District. Seventeen refuse collection vehicles are employed. The latest additions to the Council's fleet are fitted with special cabs for the loaders and are gravity packing for long hauls, and diesel engined for economy. These vehicles are provided with screens and are loaded at the rear to ensure practically dustless filling.

A weekly collection of refuse is carried out in all parts of the Council's area except during holiday periods or times of sickness amongst the workmen.

The Council has Depots at Underwood, Kimberley and Ruddington.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year, refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping on the undermentioned tips :—

Adjoining sewage works, Cossall.
Rempstone Road, East Leake
Main Road, Jacksdale
Cordy Lane, Underwood.
Railway Cutting, Watnall.
Moor Road, Bestwood.
Hathern, Sutton Bonington.
Adjacent Railway Station, Burton Joyce.

The Council has two tractors which are used solely on the tips for levelling and soiling over.

SALVAGE

The following materials were salvaged and sold to merchants in 1962 :—

<i>Materials</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>cwt's</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mixed Waste Paper ...	36	10	2	—	187	14	8
Cardboard	7	7	1	—	58	2	11
Scrap Tyres	—	—	—	—	2	10	0
Iron	3	13	2	—	28	10	0
Rolled Aluminium ...	—	11	3	18	40	10	6
Brass	—	2	1	8	12	3	6
Copper	—	2	—	11	13	18	1
Copper Gaskets ...	—	—	—	16	0	9	3
Lead	—	3	—	20	5	14	3
Batteries	—	3	3	13	1	18	10
Rags	4	16	3	—	65	6	0
Woollens	—	8	—	—	7	0	0
Iron and Brass... ..	—	—	1	17		8	0
Light Iron	—	11	3	—	1	15	3
Galvanised Iron ...	—	5	—	—	0	10	0
Cast Iron	4	6	—	—	35	14	6
Total 1962 ...	59	2	2	23	462	5	9
1961 ...	70	3	1	25	688	0	4
1960 ...	102	8	3	5	1,045	1	10
1959 ...	67	11	—	—	545	6	7
1958 ...	97	13	3	26	791	18	8

TRADE REFUSE

2,710 bins and 94 loads of trade refuse were removed from business premises during the year and income received from 1st January to 31st December, 1962, amounted to £174 12s. 6d.

B.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Surveyor and Engineer has kindly supplied the following summary :—

Modernisation of Burton Joyce Sewage Pumping Station.—

Ministry consent obtained.

Cossall Drainage Scheme.—Completed.

Sutton Bonnington and Normanton Scheme.—Contract commenced 4-3-1963.

Stoke Bardolph Scheme.—Completed.

Lambley Drainage Scheme.—Contract commenced 21-1-1963.

Woodborough Drainage Scheme—Submitted to Ministry.

SCHEMES IN COURSE OF PREPARATION :—

Extension to Calverton Sewage Disposal Works.

Extension to East Leake Sewage Disposal Works, together with
Sewerage schemes for Rempstone, West Leake and Wysall.

Combined Drainage Scheme with Mansfield Corporation.

Southwell R.D.C. and Basford R.D.C., incorporating Eastern portion
of Newstead Parish.

CESSPOOLS

The Council may remove two loads of 750 gallons each free of charge per year from private cesspools in the District, and subsequent loads on request at the rate of £1 0s. 0d. per load or part load. Two cesspool-emptying vehicles of maximum capacity of 750 gallons each are used on this service.

There are approximately 1,686 private houses and 154 council houses in the district with cesspool drainage and 130 council houses drained to small sewage works and emptied by the Council's vehicles.

The following are details of the cesspool emptying scheme for the year 1962:—

year 1962:—	<i>No. of Free Loads Removed</i>	<i>No. of Chargeable Loads Removed</i>
Council houses	212	415
Private houses, etc. ..	1,732	393
Other L.A.'s houses, etc. ..	—	34
Sewers, manholes, etc. ..	—	369
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ..	1,944	1,177
	<hr/>	<hr/>

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FINAL EFFLUENTS FROM
SEWAGE WORKS OF THE BASFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
FOR THE YEAR 1962

<i>Name of Works</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Passable</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Annesley	2	—	1	1
Awsworth	2	—	1	1
Brinsley	2	—	1	1
Calverton	25	1	1	23
East Leake	7	—	—	7
Gotham	4	4	—	—
Kimberley	2	—	—	2
Lambley	1	—	—	1
Newstead	2	—	1	1
Newthorpe (Old)	2	—	—	2
Newthorpe (New)	2	—	—	2
Ruddington	5	1	4	—
Selston:				
Bagthorpe	2	—	—	2
Beaufit Lane	1	—	1	—
Jubilee	2	2	—	—
Wintercloses	2	1	—	1
Sutton Bonington	5	—	2	3
Totals	68	9	12	47

CLOSET CONVERSIONS—Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47

The Council resolved to provide a further incentive to those owners who had not yet made conversions, by offering to pay one half of the expenses reasonably incurred, subject to the submission of an estimate, and the final account for inspection.

As a result of this resolution, grants totalling £293 were made towards 10 conversions.

In addition, grants of £80 were made towards the cost of 8 conversions which were made prior to the above resolution.

C.—RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

A summary of the work performed during 1962 by the Rodent Officer is given below :—

	<i>Private Dwellings</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Local Authority Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of complaints	566	21	100	687
No. of surveys	2,849	21	100	2,970
No. of visits	3,775	62	500	4,337
No. of plain baits	15,297	568	8,513	24,378
No. of poison baits	4,011	245	2,212	6,468
No. of dead rats found ..	396	23	325	744
No. of estimated kill	1,188	69	995	2,252
No. of re-inspections	175	36	111	322

All the sewers in the District were tested and received two maintenance treatments in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

27 treatments were carried out on refuse tips and 90 at sewage works. Infestations were kept down to a minimum.

RODENT STATISTICS
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPES OF PROPRETY				
	<i>Houses Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling including Council Houses</i>	<i>Other Business Premises</i>	<i>Non Agri- cultural Total</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>
No. of Properties in District	38	20,235	1,243	21,516	783
Properties inspected as a result of notification	—	161	15	176	—
Number of such properties infested by:—					
COMMON RAT Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	127	11	138	—
HOUSE MOUSE Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	34	4	38	—
Properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	38	1,876	963	2,877	157
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
COMMON RAT Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	219	2	221	—
HOUSE MOUSE Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	5	—	5	—
Total of properties otherwise inspected	—	3,947	102	4,049	146
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
COMMON RAT Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	29	2	31	—
HOUSE MOUSE Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	4	—	4	—
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	38	408	19	465	—

21 Block control schemes were carried out.

63 Dwellings and 5 Business Premises had treatment for field mice.

No notices were served, nor was any legal action taken under the Act.

D.—WATER

Mains water supply is provided for most of the Parishes of the Rural District by the City of Nottingham Water Department. The Loughborough Corporation Water Department supplies four Parishes in the southern part of the district, and Leicester Corporation supplies the Parish of Willoughby on the Wolds.

The water supplied by the three Corporations is satisfactory in every respect.

A considerable number of breakdowns occurred in a private supply at Kighill Lane, Newstead. The Council's Water Bowser was used to supply the affected area. It is anticipated that the City of Nottingham Water Department will supply the area with water in the near future.

Regular inspections were made of the two water supply systems in the Parish of Newstead, and of other sources of water, such as shallow wells and springs, where these are used for domestic supplies. Bacteriological examination of 50 samples from these sources of supply were taken; 4 gave an unsatisfactory result and appropriate action was taken.

There are 205 houses in the Rural District without a piped water supply.

The following table shows the distribution of houses supplied with stand-pipes:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of stand-pipes</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>
Nuthall	1	1
Sutton Bonington ..	2	5
	—	—
	3	6
	=	=

E.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following work has been carried out during the year by the Council's Public Health Inspectors :—

Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	31
Statutory Notices complied with	21
Statutory Notices served under Housing Act, 1957 ..	4
Statutory Notices complied with	1
Preliminary Notices served	495
Preliminary Notices complied with	423
Number of Council Houses inspected	362
Number of Council Houses with defects	9
Other houses inspected for defects	1,731
Total number of inspections and re-inspections made for housing defects (excluding Council houses) ..	3,462
Number of complaints received and investigated ..	468
Personal interviews with owners and agents ..	463
No. of samples of water taken for analysis	50

Details of the Preliminary Notices served are as follows :—

	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Clear choked drains	75	70
Repair or cleanse cesspools and drains	28	17
Connect drains to sewer	—	1
Provide proper sinks and wastepipes	6	7
Provide additional closet accommodation	1	2
Repair or renew waterclosets and flushing cisterns ..	37	38
Renew Sanitary pans	3	2
Renew dustbins	84	93
Repair roofs and remedy dampness	62	45
Provide or repair eaves gutters and fall pipes ..	39	26
Repair or renew external walls	11	8
Repair or renew chimney stacks or provide pots ..	15	9
Provide or repair yard paving	1	4
Provide or repair coal stores	2	5
Repair or renew house windows and doors	17	18
Repair or renew house floors	18	14
Repair or renew internal walls and ceilings ..	20	11
Repair staircase, provide handrails, etc.	3	2
Provide or repair cooking ranges	11	10
Provide or repair firegrates	14	10
Provide or repair washing coppers	2	3
Provide adequate light and ventilation to house ..	—	—
Provide adequate light and ventilation to food store	1	—
Remove offensive accumulations	6	3
Prevent nuisance from improperly kept animals ..	6	2
Cleanse foul dykes	5	3
Abate smoke nuisances	1	—
Miscellaneous	27	20

Details of the Statutory Notices served are as follows:

	<i>No. of Notices</i>
Housing Act, 1957, Section 9—In respect of general dis- repair and sanitary defects	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39—Requiring execution of works of drainage, etc. in existing buildings ..	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45—Requiring defective closets to be put into repair	10
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75—Requiring the provision of a covered dustbin for house refuse ..	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93—Requiring the abate- ment of a nuisance	9

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to ventila-
tion and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences, the
following inspections were made :—

No. of Inspections	13
No. of Unsatisfactory conditions found..	—

CLEAN AIR ACT.

The following observations were made on factory chimneys during
the year for excessive smoke :—

<i>No. of observations</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
59	57	2

At the end of the Report Table No. 6 shows the analysis of
matter collected in the Deposit Gauges at Kimberley and
Gotham. In June, 1961, the gauge at Jacksdale was transferred to
Trowell.

SWIMMING POOLS

In the Basford Rural District, there are two open-air swimming
pools :

Stanford Hall Swimming Pool, Stanford-on-Soar and Calverton Lido, Woodborough

Both pools are inspected, and samples of water submitted for
analysis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

The Council has provided a number of lifebuoys at dangerous
sections of the Rivers Trent and Soar.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Number of sites licensed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of visits to caravans and sites	...	...	...	...	...	233
Number of notices served requesting removal of vans	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	20

Alterations and improvements are being carried out at a number of sites in accordance with the Model Standards. Co-operation with the County Fire Service is made for fire precautions.

PETROLEUM

Petroleum Acts, 1928 to 1936

Number of licences issued to store Petroleum during Licence year 1962	..	..	..	..	..	129
Number of licences issued to store Carbide of Calcium during Licence year 1962	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of licences issued to store Cellulose during Licence year 1962	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total Storage capacity for Petroleum Spirit and Mixtures	..	..	..	..	..	217,279 gallons
Total Storage capacity for Carbide of Calcium	..	..	..	..	..	7,120 lbs.
Total storage capacity for Cellulose	..	..	..	..	..	45 gallons

All new underground tanks are subjected to a pressure test of 10 lbs. per square inch before approval.

50 visits were made to existing installations and 11 new installations were inspected during the year.

1 notice was served under Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1961, requiring that derelict Petrol Tanks were filled up and made safe.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Factories Acts, 1961

Inspections have been carried out during the year at the following factories and workplaces :—

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory Premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Notices Complied With</i>
Factories with power	80	3	3	
Factories without power	6	—	—	
Other premises (in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities)	.. 1,809	1	1	1
Workplaces	.. —	—	—	
Outworkers' premises	—	—	—	

1.—Inspections made for purposes of Provisions as to Health

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>
(i) Factories without Power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	6	—
(ii) Factories with Power not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	133	80	3
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	12	1,809	4
Totals	146	1,895	7

2.—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness .. (51)	3	3	—	1	—
Overcrowding (52)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (53)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (54)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors(56)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient .. (57)	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	7	—	2	—

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	110	—	—	—	—	—
Household Linens	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lace & Nets	7	—	—	—	—	—
Hair Nets	7	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags	3	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	128	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING

Housing Statistics for 1962

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—

(1) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	13
(2) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Privately built	..	..	..	..	489
Total number of houses erected					502

RENT ACT, 1957

During 1962 the following applications were dealt with :—

No. of applications for Certificate of Disrepair received	..	2
„ „ „ „ „ „ granted	..	2
„ „ „ „ „ „ refused	..	NIL
„ „ „ „ „ „ Revocation of Certificates received	—	
„ „ „ „ „ „ granted	—	

Housing Act, 1957

Number of Standard Grants made in 1962	...	...	...	55
Number of Discretionary Grants	...	...	...	38

186 inspections made in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Housing Act, 1957, which must be fulfilled before a grant may be made.

Houses Demolished During 1962

IN CLEARANCE AREAS	<i>Number Demolished</i>	<i>Persons Displaced</i>	<i>Families Displaced</i>
Houses unfit for Human habitation ..	47	252	80
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement —	..	—	—
Houses on land acquired under sec. 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
As a result of formal or informal procedure under sec. 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	3	3	1
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
Houses unfit for Human habitation where action has been taken under local acts action has been taken under local acts	—	—	—
Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 2nd schedule Town and Country Planning Act, 1959	—	—	—
Number of Dwellings included above which were previously reported closed .. ..	..	..	2

Unfit Houses Closed During 1962

	<i>Number Closed</i>	<i>Persons Displaced</i>	<i>Families Displaced</i>
Under sec. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and sec. 26 Housing Act, 1961	54	—	—
Under sec. 17 (3) and sec. 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Parts of buildings closed under sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

Unfit Houses Made Fit, and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

After informal action by L.A., :—		
After formal notice under Public Health Acts :—	By owner	328
	By owner	20
	By L.A.	1
After formal notice under Sec. 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 :—		
	By owner	1
	By L.A.	—
Under Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957 :—		—
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommo- dation under Sec. 34 or 53 Housing Act, 1957 :—		4

All cases of alleged overcrowding, brought to the notice of the Department, are investigated and where overcrowding of a house is confirmed, a report of the circumstances is sent to the Council's Housing Officer. Many cases investigated are not overcrowded as defined in Part IV of the Housing Act, 1957, although they are "socially overcrowded."

Disinfestation of Verminous Premises

The control and eradication of vermin and other pests is actively undertaken in this District.

The following are particulars of the number of houses disinfested during 1962 :—

	<i>No. of Houses disinfested for:</i>		<i>No. of Visits</i>
	<i>Bugs</i>	<i>Other Pests</i>	
Private Houses ..	7	60	98
Council Houses ..	1	33	49
Business Premises	--	1	1
Totals ..	8	94	148

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND FOOD

FOOD PREMISES

The following inspections have been made of food premises during the year :—

	<i>No. of Premises in district</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Comp. with</i>
Bakehouses	14	13	2	1	—
Butchers' shops, vans, etc.	43	259	4	4	7
Cafes and catering establishments	36	80	6	4	—
Fried fish shops and vans	23	38	1	1	2
Greengrocers and Fishmongers ..		102	1	1	—
Grocers shops and vans		138	2	2	—
Ice Cream premises and vans ..	250	175	1	1	1
Slaughterhouses	12	1,809	1	1	1
Licensed Clubs and other Food Premises		123	5	5	3
Knacker's Yards	1	8	—	—	—

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Etc.) Regulations 1947-52

<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>			
	<i>I.</i>	<i>II.</i>	<i>III.</i>	<i>IV.</i>
103	97	3	3	—

The recommended standard is that, over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade I, 80 per cent. into Grades I or II, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade III and none into Grade IV.

The unsatisfactory samples were investigated and the contributory causes of their low grading were believed to have been insufficient care in sterilising equipment and containers. Notices were served on the owners to remedy these faults. Follow up samples fell into Grade 1. In addition 24 samples of lollipops were taken, all of which were reported as satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Section 16)

The number of premises registered under the above Act for the manufacture and/or sale of foodstuffs is as follows :—

Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips	23
Manufacture of Heat-treated Ice Cream	2
Manufacture of Complete Cold-mix Ice Cream	4
Sale of Ice Cream	250
Manufacture of Sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	9

GAME ACT, 1831 AND GAME LICENCES ACT, 1860

Two licences to deal in Game were issued to persons residing in the District during the year.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Condemned Foodstuffs (Other than Fresh Meat)

During 1962, the following foodstuffs were condemned and surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Condition</i>						<i>Approx. weight lbs.</i>
Corned Beef	Decomposition	..	..	..	62
Liver	Angioma	..	..	..	11
<i>Total Weight condemned — 73 lbs.</i>							

Food which has been condemned as being unfit for human consumption is disposed of by burying on the Council's refuse tips.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION

During 1962 the Council's Health Inspectors have maintained a 100 per cent. meat inspection service. This has involved visiting the slaughterhouses in the early mornings and in the evenings outside normal office hours and also on Saturdays and Sundays.

Details of these inspections are as follows :—

Meat Condemned

Livers (in lbs.)	<i>Cattle</i> 2,547	<i>Cows</i> 489	<i>Sheep</i> 45	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i> 58	<i>Total</i> 3,139
Lungs 	164	33	46		124	367
Heads 	313	65			298	676
Kidneys 	19	22				41
Ribs and Hindquarters	161	56			3	220
Carcase and Offal ..	546	835	362	107	249	2,099
TOTAL 	3,750	1,500	453	107	732	6,542lbs.

Included in the above figures:—C. Bovis	Cattle	546 lbs.
„	Cows	102 „
Tuberculosis	Pigs heads	298 „

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	2,860	890	275	10,161	4,380	—
Number Inspected ..	2,860	890	275	10,161	4,380	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i> Whole carcases condemned ..	—	1	3	5	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	249	59	—	70	91	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	8·7%	6·74%	1·09%	0·73%	2·1%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	27	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	·61%	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	11	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard in the District which is kept in a satisfactory condition.

The inspectors paid 1,809 visits to slaughterhouses and 259 to butchers' shops, vans, etc. 4 notices were served to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

57 persons were licensed as slaughtermen under the provisions of the Acts in 1960.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

Routine inspections were carried out by the Inspectors of food premises in the District to ensure that the highest standards of cleanliness were maintained. (Details on page 43).

Notices were served under the above regulations to require the provisions of wash-basins and separate accommodation for food preparation.

A number of verbal warnings to staff were also given regarding unhygienic practices in food handling.

Notices were served on the owners of food premises as follows :—

	<i>Bakeries</i>	<i>Butchers' Shops</i>	<i>Canteens and Cafes</i>	<i>Fried Fish Shops</i>	<i>Ice Cream Vendors</i>	<i>Other Food Premises</i>
To clean and redecorate or limewash premises ..	1	1	1	—	—	—
To cleanse utensils ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
To abate a nuisance ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
To carry out structural alterations and repairs	—	—	—	—	—	1
To comply with Regulations	—	3	5	1	—	1

THE MILK (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised)

Regulations.

	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
Samples obtained and submitted to prescribed tests	2	145	30
All with satisfactory results			
Bacteriological examination of Milk Bottles—Examined	54	Satisfactory	51

Food Analysis

Particulars are given below of 267 samples obtained by Officers of the Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Department of the Nottinghamshire County Council and examined and/or analysed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in the Rural District of Basford during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

	Gen- uine	Sub- Stan- dard		Gen- uine	Sub- Stan- dard
Barbeques Spice ..	1		Milk, condensed ..	1	
Blackcurrant Drink ..	1		Mincemeat ..	1	
Blackcurrant Jam ..	1		Oat Cereal ..	1	
Breakfast Spread ..	1		Onion Sauce Mixture ..	1	
Bubble Gum ..	1		Pork Dripping ..	2	
Butter ..	1		Potato Crisps ..	2	2
Buttercake Biscuits ..	1		Potato Mash Powder ..	1	
Butter Mints ..	2		Puff Pastry ..	1	
Cake Mixture ..	1		Pure Fat ..	1	
Chocolate Spread ..	1		Rum ..	3	
Christmas Pudding ..	1		Sage and Onion Stuffing ..	1	
Coffee ..	1		Salmon ..	1	
Creamed Rice Milk ..			Sausage, Pork ..	2	2
Pudding ..	1		Shredded Beef Suet ..	1	
Cut Peel ..	1		Sponge Pudding ..	1	
Dairy Butter Toffee ..	1		Sponge Pudding Mixture ..	1	
Dehydrated French Beans ..	2		Steak and Kidney Pie ..	1	
Dehydrated Celery Flakes ..	1		Steak Pies ..	1	
Gin ..	5		Sugar ..	1	
Grated Parmesan Cheese ..	1		Sweets ..	2	
Grilled Mushrooms in brine ..	1		Sweet Tobacco ..	1	
Ice Cream ..	1		Table Jelly ..	1	
Instant Coffee ..	1		Tomato Ketchup ..	1	
Instant Coffee and ..			Vegetable Oil ..	1	
Chicory Essence ..	1		Vinegar Malt ..	1	
Jam and Butter Sponge ..			Whiskey ..	6	
Pudding ..	1		Zinc and Castor Oil Cream ..	1	
Meat Paste ..	1				
Milk ..	194	1	TOTALS ..	262	5

Particulars of, and action taken in respect of sub standard samples

MILK	Contained glass	Bottler cautioned
POTATO CRISPS	Labelled "starch reduced" but two samples contained 87.2% and 84.5% starch.	Taken up with manufacturers. Words "starch reduced" deleted from label
PORK SAUSAGES	Two samples were 6.7% and 4.4% respectively deficient in meat.	Manufacturer cautioned.

Table No. 1

Causes of Death, 1962

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	.. ..	1	2	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	.. ..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic diseases	.. ..	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	.. ..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.. ..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	.. ..	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	.. ..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	.. ..	1	—	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	.. ..	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.. ..	3	7	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.. ..	21	1	22
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	.. ..	—	10	10
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.. ..	—	5	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		20	24	44
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	.. ..	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	.. ..	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	.. ..	39	55	94
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	54	37	91
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	.. ..	5	2	7
20.	Other heart diseases	.. ..	47	68	115
21.	Other circulatory diseases	.. ..	17	9	26
22.	Influenza	.. ..	1	2	3
23.	Pneumonia	.. ..	9	13	22
24.	Bronchitis	.. ..	40	10	50
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	.. ..	6	2	8
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	.. ..	6	—	6
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	.. ..	1	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	.. ..	3	2	5
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	.. ..	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.. ..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	.. ..	5	2	7
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.. ..	14	19	33
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	.. ..	8	4	12
34.	All other accidents	.. ..	8	1	9
35.	Suicide	.. ..	5	5	10
36.	Homicide and operations of war	.. ..	—	—	—
All Causes—Totals			320	282	602

Table No. 2

Ages at which Death occurred, 1962

Age at time of death	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year ..	2	3	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	19
1 and under 2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
2 and under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5 and under 15 ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
15 and under 25 ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
25 and under 45 ..	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	—	4	1	1	1	23
45 and under 65 ..	19	14	12	13	7	8	9	11	12	7	15	11	138
65 and under 75 ..	17	17	14	16	14	13	10	10	11	9	18	9	158
75 and under 80 ..	7	7	12	8	9	7	10	4	4	9	6	9	92
80 and under 90 ..	15	14	10	9	12	9	10	4	11	12	16	16	138
90 and under 100..	4	4	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	23
100 and over ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	68	62	60	51	47	41	45	33	44	41	60	50	602

Table No. 3

Causes of Death during the Last Ten Years

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	7	7	8	4	3	5	3	2	1	3
2	Tuberculosis, other ..	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic diseases ..	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—
4	Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	2	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	10	14	7	11	12	12	18	24	10
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	17	28	18	15	21	21	17	20	22
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	10	7	6	11	17	10	4	15	9	10
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	3	5	5	6	4	2	7	1	6	5
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	47	48	52	57	34	47	61	49	56	44
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	2	3	—	3	4	2	1	4	3	1
16	Diabetes ..	4	4	6	4	2	4	1	5	3	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	80	58	54	76	75	88	90	83	70	94
18	Coronary disease, angina	64	64	67	51	62	61	70	76	89	91
19	Hypertension with heart disease	8	15	11	9	14	7	18	14	14	7
20	Other heart diseases ..	100	93	84	113	83	99	101	96	82	115
21	Other circulatory diseases ..	15	17	22	18	16	18	15	20	21	26
22	Influenza ..	14	1	—	2	7	2	2	—	13	3
23	Pneumonia ..	14	20	21	20	23	33	9	25	22	22
24	Bronchitis ..	24	30	24	31	24	15	31	37	38	50
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	7	4	5	10	5	4	9	7	5	8
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	4	2	9	1	5	3	4	2	5	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	2	3	4	3	4	1	3	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	5	4	6	8	4	6	10	5	7	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	5	1	4	3	8	4	5	3	6	4
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	6	5	7	6	6	7	6	6	5	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	40	51	58	38	45	41	48	46	42	33
33	Motor vehicle accidents ..	3	11	1	10	9	4	12	11	7	12
34	All other accidents ..	8	11	9	21	10	15	11	8	9	9
35	Suicide ..	5	6	6	5	3	5	3	6	8	10
36	Homicide and operations of war ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total Deaths ..		512	504	515	540	500	521	558	562	571	602

Table No. 4 **Infectious Diseases Notified, 1962** (*Age Groups*)

Disease	Sex—	Under 1 Year		1 Year		2 Years		3 Years		4 Years		5—9 Years		10—14 Years		15—24 Years		25 Years and Over		Totals	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dysentery	..	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	5	1	—	16	11	4	3	1	2	7	4	31	29
Encephalitis	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Measles	..	4	3	17	18	25	19	20	26	27	21	109	93	6	8	2	—	2	2	212	190
Meningococcal Infection	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	2
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	7	7
Whooping Cough	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Totals	..	7	5	17	20	27	22	20	33	28	21	131	108	11	12	5	3	12	10	259	234

TABLE No. 5

Prevalence of Infectious Diseases during the last ten years (Confirmed Cases)

<i>Disease</i>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	.. —	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	.. 9	28	6	30	118	130	30	63	63	60
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Enteric Fever ..	.. —	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	.. 10	9	7	6	7	5	3	4	3	2
Food Poisoning ..	.. 5	2	14	6	9	3	28	30	10	3
Measles ..	.. 640	213	808	69	844	278	750	642	965	402
Meningococcal Infection ..	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	.. 2	3	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	.. 32	17	19	15	18	18	11	14	29	6
Poliomyelitis ..	.. 2	2	1	2	7	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia or Fever ..	.. 3	4	4	1	6	4	3	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ..	.. 92	72	25	70	48	82	76	61	34	14
Tuberculosis ..	.. 44*	40*	27*	27*	37*	33*	30*	26*	18*	35*
Whooping Cough ..	.. 235	132	215	70	80	107	76	69	29	3
Totals	1,705	525	1,143	301	1,174	661	1,012	913	1,154	528

*New cases only—Inward Transfers not included.

Table No. 6

Analysis of Matter Collected in Deposit Gauges

Month	GOTHAM Hill Road				GOTHAM Leake Road				KIMBERLEY				TROWELL			
	Rain Ins.	Insoluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Soluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Total Solids Tons sq. mile	Rain Ins.	Insoluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Soluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Total Solids Tons sq. mile	Rain Ins.	Insoluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Soluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Total Solids Tons sq. mile	Rain Ins.	Insoluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Soluble Matter Tons sq. mile	Total Solids Tons sq. mile
JANUARY	1.73	40.37	13.54	53.91					1.44	6.87	3.73	10.60	2.73	14.84	5.60	20.44
FEBRUARY	0.46	2.80	4.20	7.00					0.09	4.37	2.17	6.54	0.82	8.40	3.50	11.90
MARCH	0.85	4.00	7.90	11.90					1.37	7.00	3.73	10.73	1.03	8.77	3.50	12.27
APRIL	2.17	5.47	9.70	15.17					2.45	6.24	5.37	11.61	2.24	24.67	4.67	29.34
MAY	0.98	4.67	5.37	10.04					2.06	7.20	4.67	11.87	1.82	19.94	3.64	23.58
JUNE	0.18	0.17	6.13	6.30					0.31	44.58	2.44	47.02	0.41	1.20	3.50	4.70
JULY	0.80	8.50	7.84	16.34					1.44	3.97	2.10	6.07	1.08	2.90	1.97	4.87
AUGUST	3.63	3.50	3.73	7.23					3.27	5.60	3.27	8.87	3.68	30.68	4.20	34.88
SEPTEMBER	2.94	5.60	7.70	13.30					2.86	14.37	3.13	17.50	3.40	13.67	6.40	20.07
OCTOBER	0.39	3.10	5.53	8.63					0.77	3.73	2.57	6.30	0.70	13.70	5.67	19.37
NOVEMBER	1.16	1.77	11.65	13.42	0.82	3.71	8.12	11.83	1.42	5.20	4.60	9.80	1.42	4.90	3.27	8.17
DECEMBER	1.38	8.37	14.15	22.52	1.22	10.20	22.66	32.86	1.50	2.84	5.64	8.48	1.73	20.97	7.14	28.11
AVERAGE	1.39	7.36	8.12	15.48	1.01	6.95	15.39	22.34	1.58	9.33	3.62	12.95	1.76	13.72	4.42	18.14

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